

PIUS X AND THE OF MODERNISM

Controversies with Spain,
France, Portugal, Italy
and Germany.

APPOINTED THREE AMERICAN CARDINALS

Raised This Country to Same
Ecclesiastical Rank as Those
of Europe.

Joseph Melchior Sarto was born at Riese, diocese of Treviso, Italy, on June 2, 1858, the eldest child of John Baptist Sarto, a postman, who earned 40 cents a day on which to support his wife and eight children. The future Pope, being aided by the local priest, was the only one of the children to receive any schooling. He was educated in the gymnasium of Castelfranco Veneto and at Padua. He was a studious youth, and his rector once said of him, "Sarto has never been a child."

After his ordination, on September 18, 1888, he began the work of a parish priest, and showed so much energy and ability that in 1878 he was elected episcopal chancellor, and afterward provincial director of the seminary, provincial examiner, member of the ecclesiastical tribunal and finally vicar of the chapter of Treviso. On November 10, 1884, he was made Bishop of Mantua, when he was forty years of age. He was on June 12, 1893, that Pope Leo XIII created him Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice. This was the cause of a controversy with the Italian government, which claimed the right to nominate to the vacant patriarchate, but the government finally acquiesced in the demands of the Vatican.

When consecrated Cardinal Sarto became titular of the church of St. Bernardo alle Terme in Rome, in accordance with the custom which assigned each Cardinal to some church in that city.

Monsignor Sarto had not been a Cardinal more than a year when he took occasion to advocate a union between Church and State in Italy, at a time when the Austrian and Prussian emperors were endeavoring to keep the States at work to secure the consent of the Pope to an agreement with the Italian government which it was hoped would end the division which had existed since 1870, when the Pope became a prisoner in the Vatican. It was thought that Pope Leo XIII, when he succeeded Pope Pius IX, would end the condition of things existing under the "prisoner" but to the contrary, in this direction, and the policy of Pope Pius IX was continued. In Venice, however, there was no division between the ecclesiastical and the civil authorities, and the Pope presented to the King and Queen when they visited his city.

In his diocesan work Cardinal Sarto showed much energy and devotion. He reformed the Gregorian calendar, St. Mark's and insisted on the observance of liturgical rules by the priests of his diocese. He reformed abuses which had crept into the administration of churches and gained a high reputation as a preacher.

As Cardinal he belonged to the ecclesiastical congregations of Bishops and Regulars, Sacred Rites, Sacraments, and the Holy Office. He always enjoyed great popularity in his diocese and was honored for his purity, for the strict uprightness of his life and for his strict ideas of the observance of the liturgical rules by the priests of his diocese. He never took great part in the political and public life of the church, but he decided his time between study and good works.

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CAREER OF POPE PIUS X IN BRIEF.

Born at Riese, Italy, June 2, 1858
Ordained 1888
Archbishop of Salzano 1887
Canon of Treviso Cathedral 1873
Bishop of Mantua 1884
Cardinal 1893
Patriarch of Venice 1903
Re-established the Gregorian
Chant 1903
Commission to codify canon
law named 1904
Encyclical against Modernism 1907
Trouble with France, Spain
and Portugal 1904-1912

without permission of the bishop, and that clerical contributions to such periodicals be watched; that no ecclesiastical congresses be held except by the bishop, and that the influence of modernism, presbyterianism, or laicism, and that a council of vigilance be instituted in every diocese against modernist errors.

In the fall of 1909, 1910, a similar attitude was taken on the subject. The Pontiff reiterated all the rules previously set forth against modernism and added that the bishops of the young of Catholic colleges must watch attentively the development of the young clergy, see to it that they are well prepared to fight error, forbid them to read newspapers and periodicals and avoid distracting them from their studies.

The French Controversy.

The French controversy, the cause of which was the demand for the French Republic, reached an acute stage soon after he assumed office. In the spring of 1904 the French President returned the King of Italy, when he was King of Italy, the Pope, still claiming the sovereignty of his ancient states, declared this an insult and addressed a note of protest to the French Republic, threatening the French Republic with excommunication. The French Republic, however, returned to the Pope a note of protest, and the Pope, in turn, returned to the French Republic a note of protest.

The law which went into effect on December 1, 1905, gave the State the right to appoint and remove the clergy, and the free observance of religious worship. It did not recognize or subsidize any sect. All public religious establishments were suppressed and the State took over the property of the churches, and the State took over the property of the churches, and the State took over the property of the churches.

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POPE DIES ASKING PRAYERS FOR PEACE

considered significant as, owing to his present position, Monsignor Rosa would be secretary of the conclave in case of the death of Pius X. It is thought that the Pope confided in him his last wishes.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary, telegraphed to all the Cardinals, notifying them of the grave condition of the Pontiff.

In Ill Health Many Years.
The Pope's last illness began almost coincidentally with the great war in Europe. Those close to him believe that grief over the situation brought on the illness, and he was overwhelmed by the rush to the common ruin, instigated by the clever agitators who seek nothing but their own advantage.

A report of the Pope's death was circulated in the afternoon, and gained strength by the fact that church bells began to ring. The Vatican immediately denied the report and explained that the bells were ringing only to call the faithful to prayer for the recovery of the Pope.

The first warning that the Pontiff was in a serious condition came in the form of an announcement from the Vatican that the Pope was suffering from a relapse and was in danger. A morning bulletin had said:

"The Pope has suffered for the past four days from bronchial catarrh. His condition is aggravated this morning by an extension of the bronchitis and he has a higher fever. The diuresis is normal."

The sisters of the Pope, convinced that the crisis had arrived, lighted candles before the miraculous image of St. Joseph and prostrated themselves in prayer.

Many persons rushed to St. Peter's Square for news, hoping that the gravity of the report was exaggerated.

Last Communion Administered.
Late in the afternoon it was reported that the Pope had received the last communion, and the ringing of bells in the morning had been a sign of the Holy Sacrament and a call to prayer for his preservation.

At a point when death seemed imminent, oxygen and stimulating injections were given to the Pope, but he refused to see in what way he might exert his influence to check the bloodshed, and he was the more affected because any action seemed useless.

The break between Austria and Serbia from the first became a source of great grief to the Pope, and he was most friendly toward both nations. He was inexpressibly shocked, he said, at the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, who was an ardent Catholic, and he was sympathetic toward little Serbia, with which the Vatican had recently concluded a friendly concordat.

His Views on Peace.
The Pope's views on peace, embodied in an allocation delivered at the conclave, have been the subject of much discussion. He created thirteen new cardinals last May, constituted such a remarkable document that the Carnegie Peace Union, founded in February by Andrew Carnegie with an endowment of \$10,000,000, for the purpose of educational activities in behalf of disarmament and arbitration among the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church by sending to each of the 350 bishops a copy of this allocation.

In it the Pope referred to "men of distinction and force planning schemes for preventing the outbreak of war and the slaughter of war and for insuring the blessing of peace," which, coupled with the fact that he spoke at length with the three American Cardinals—Gibbons, Falconio and O'Connell—so interpreted as referring to the efforts of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan in behalf of universal peace.

To-day, when the cause of war in society and the Pope does not depend so much on the rulers as on the multitude, he has been by his voluntary confinement within the walls of the Vatican, his work, nevertheless, has been felt throughout Italy and the world.

The Right Rev. Edward S. Lines, P. E. Bishop of Newark.
"The death of Pope Pius X fills me with great sorrow. He was a man of great interest in him because I was in Rome when he was elected and crowned and I still recall the nobility and holiness of character that showed in his person. He was a man of great interest in him because I was in Rome when he was elected and crowned and I still recall the nobility and holiness of character that showed in his person.

"All realize that he tried to do much in the way of Church management. He had a wide sympathy for all, and his holiness of character that showed in his person. He was a man of great interest in him because I was in Rome when he was elected and crowned and I still recall the nobility and holiness of character that showed in his person.

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CLOSE STREETS FOR PLAY

Manhattan and Brooklyn Bar
Traffic from Blocks.

Commissioner Woods yesterday completed his study of playground conditions in this city and announced the following list of blocks from which vehicular traffic will be barred from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., beginning to-day:

Roosevelt st., between Oak and Cherry; Henry st., between Oliver and Catherine; Jefferson st., between Broadway and Henry st.; Scammel st., between East Broadway and Madison st.; Pitt st., between Delancey and Rivington; Cannon st., between Broome and Delancey; E. 10th st., between Ludlow and Essex; Eldridge st., between Delancey and Rivington; 2d st., between Avenue A and First av.; 4th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 6th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 8th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 10th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 12th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 14th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 16th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 18th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 20th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 22nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 24th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 26th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 28th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 30th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 32nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 34th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 36th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 38th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 40th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 42nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 44th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 46th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 48th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 50th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 52nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 54th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 56th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 58th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 60th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 62nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 64th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 66th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 68th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 70th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 72nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 74th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 76th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 78th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 80th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 82nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 84th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 86th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 88th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 90th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 92nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 94th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 96th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 98th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 100th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 102nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 104th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 106th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 108th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 110th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 112th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 114th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 116th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 118th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 120th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 122nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 124th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 126th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 128th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 130th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 132nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 134th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 136th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 138th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 140th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 142nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 144th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 146th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 148th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 150th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 152nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 154th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 156th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 158th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 160th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 162nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 164th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 166th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 168th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 170th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 172nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 174th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 176th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 178th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 180th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 182nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 184th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 186th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 188th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 190th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 192nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 194th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 196th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 198th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 200th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 202nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 204th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 206th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 208th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 210th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 212nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 214th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 216th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 218th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 220th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 222nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 224th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 226th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 228th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 230th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 232nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 234th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 236th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 238th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 240th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 242nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 244th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 246th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 248th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 250th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 252nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 254th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 256th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 258th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 260th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 262nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 264th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 266th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 268th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 270th st., between Avenue A and First av.; 272nd st., between Avenue A and First av.; 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